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Vol VI No 168 29 August 1986

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GOVERNMENT DECREE ORDERS STATE OF SIEGE

PY281325 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Aug 86

["Text" of Decree 21,378 issued on 27 August; read by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Juan Carlos Duran -- live]

[Text] Whereas, after a careful socioeconomic analysis, which took into account proposals from several organizations, the government designed a plan to overcome the crisis caused by hyperinflation.

Whereas this plan establishes -- among other measures -- the unpostponable need to reactivate the state-owned mining sector, which has been affected by serious managerial imbalances and by a price slump, especially the unprecedented collapse of the tin market.

Whereas this unpostponable decision by the executive branch has been met by illegal general strikes, movements that paralyzed the cities of Oruro and Potosi, destruction of railroad tracks, assaults on state-owned property, seizure of mines, disrespect for the authorities, and threats to aggravate the conflict through the displacement of marchers to the city of La Paz.

Whereas the objectives of the march -- to which the government has agreed as it was initially supposed to be a peaceful demonstration -- as been distorted by the political maneuvers of extremist groups, which have promoted a violent insurrection to discontinue the Bolivian democratic process.

Whereas the situation violates the Constitution, jeopardizes social peace and tranquillity, and creates an atmosphere of violence of unpredictable consequences.

Whereas Articles 111 and 112 of the Constitution empower the executive branch to declare the state of siege to preserve order and social peace, the president of the Republic, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, hereby decree:

Single Article: The state of siege is hereby declared throughout the entire Bolivian territory. The interior minister shall enforce this decree.

Signed at Government House in La Paz on 27 August by Victor Paz Estenssoro and by the Cabinet members.

Arrests Begin

PY281457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1305 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 29 Aug (AFP) -- After a long meeting of Cabinet ministers and high-ranking military commanders, the government has declared a state of siege to counter the serious political and social crisis that is shaking the country. This has been officially announced in La Paz. The Information Ministry released today the text of Decree 21,378 whereby measures with which the government expects to secure social peace are adopted. The government asserts that public order is being disturbed by a march of 6,000 miners, women, youths, peasants, students, and politicians that is heading to La Paz.

In addition to declaring the state of siege, the authorities have ordered the arrest of labor and political leaders, journalists, and other personalities in the cities of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Sucre. Among the detainees are Aldo Flores and Jose Maria Palacios, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB); Andres Soliz Rada, leader of the Journalists Federation and AFP correspondent in Bolivia, and his colleagues Jorge Barrientos and Gonzalo Quiroga; and Jorge Abasto and Flavian Unzueta, leaders of the Factory Workers Union. The residence of Walter Delgadillo, COB Secretary General, was searched. However, since Delgadillo is out of town coordinating a 24-hour strike scheduled for tomorrow, he could not be arrested.

In the last couple of hours, police forces occupied the premises of the Greater University of San Andres and placed guards at public buildings. Military personnel, placed on state of emergency, are patrolling the streets of La Paz, while Air Force planes are making low flights over the city and the so-called March for Life and Peace that is now 100 km from La Paz.

Opposition congressmen told AFP that this executive branch decision is arbitrary, because it not only suppresses freedom of organization and assembly, but it also disrupts the ongoing democratic process.

In recent days unionists and politicians have organized marches and demonstrations against the government, which they blame for the closing of several mining centers and the dismissal of 14,000 workers, the tax policy, and the intervention of U.S. troops in Bolivia.

In the past few hours the Catholic Church proposed a meeting between government officials and labor leaders to seek a solution to the conflict. However, the government did not respond to the bishops' proposal.

Meanwhile, the human rights organizations have expressed concern over what may happen to marchers walking along the Oruro-La Paz Highway, since the state of siege forbids demonstrations, gatherings, and collective actions. The marchers are approaching important military installations.

Barthelemy: March 'Subversive'

PY290335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0232 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 28 Aug (EFE) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today confirmed the arrest of 161 people as a result of the implementation of the state of siege since early this morning. The list disclosed by the minister during a press conference indicates the party affiliation of those arrested. They include mostly union leaders and members of the Communist Party and the Democratic Convergence.

The long list of arrests in La Paz, Potosi, Oruro, Tarija, Santa Cruz, Trinidad, Sucre, and Cochabamba also includes reporters, university students, one university rector, teachers, two seminarists and a member of the Methodist Church.

The minister said that there is also a list of people being sought for arrest, but he did not say how many.

He indicated that he was not aware if any of the people being sought have taken asylum in La Paz embassies.

Once the people under arrest have been interrogated and a determination made as to the degree of their participation in activities considered by the government to be subversive, they could be banished to places distant from the capital probably in Pando and Beni Departments.

Barthelemy explained that on the first day of the "March for Life ad Peace" conducted by miners from Oruro, which was stopped this morning by security forces, seven boxes of dynamite sticks with detonators and fuses were found and shown to the press. The minister also said that this morning a dump truck on its way to La Paz was intercepted. It carried 30 boxes of dynamite sticks, presumably, according to the minister, to be exploded when the miners arrived in the capital.

The minister also indicated that this morning the Armed Forces had to take control of the streets in Oruro and Potosi because of the chaotic situation and the absence of authority. He also referred to a demonstration "of a violent nature" that took place this morning in the city of Oruro, where a police officer and a university student were wounded. According to Barthelemy, a stick of dynamite exploded in the student's hands.

The determining factor that led the government headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro to decree a state of siege in the predawn hours yesterday was explained by the interior minister, who said that a change in the orientation of the miners march and been detected.

According to Barthelemy the "March for Life and Peace" in the last few days had become a movement that was being used by marginal and radical sectors who planned to arrive in La Paz to create disorders and to try to force--through violence--the resignation of the government.

The interior minister praised the role of the armed forces and police in the operations that they carried out during the first day of enforcement of the state of siege. He noted that civilian agents described as "paramilitary" have not taken part in Armed Forces operations.

About the blowing-up of an antenna and the destruction of Channel 13 television broadcasting equipment, the interior minister said that it is possible this action was perpetrated by agents of the "extreme right." He added that an investigation has been undertaken to determine the responsibility of this attack.

Regarding the situation of those who are participating in the march, Barthelemy noted that they are being gradually transferred in trucks to their places of origin.

He said that legislators, bishops, and members of the Red Cross have been able to cross the cordon that was installed by the armed forces at 0600 and that they have been able to speak with the miners.

Ministry Discovers 'Plans'

PY290355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Aug (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today reported the Bolivian Government has discovered a subversive plan by which the miners from Oruro--after arriving in La Paz--would demand the resignation of President Victor Paz Estenssoro by holding hunger strikes, terrorizing the population and taking over churches. [passage omitted]

The interior minister did not explain how international leftist groups are connected to this plan, but he indicated that there are reports about their influence and about the links between the Shining Path and similar Bolivian organizations.

Asked about the arrests of political, union, civic, and university leaders, and about raids, on union headquarters, Barthelemy said these were preventive measure in the face of possible violence.

He said that there are 162 people under arrest in the country, that they are being held in Interior Ministry jails and that after they are interrogated some of them will be released but others will be banished in accordance with the law.

He indicated that there are warrants for the arrest of other people for their connection with the destabilizing plan that was discovered, and that according to the Constitution, the state of siege will last 90 days.

In relation to the presence of police in the universities the minister said that the police cordoned off the universities to prevent students from conducting demonstrations that might produce clashes and violence on the streets.

The minister also confirmed that the cities of Oruro and Potosi have been militarily occupied because they are out of control, and the legitimate city officials are virtually not recognized by the civic and union committees.

For his part, Information Minister Herman Antelo has said the state of siege is justified because of the destabilizing plans that were to be implemented.

Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) leaders have announced from Underground that they will continue with the measures of force against the government, such as the general strike and the march for life and that they have requested the Catholic Church to mediate so that the dialogue that has been rejected by the authorities may start. They noted that the marchers have decided to continue their march on the capital and that if they do not, they will stand firm on the highway, in the heart of the Andean plateau.

They requested guarantees for their activities and they demanded the freedom of their leaders, who were arbitrarily arrested without any constitutional grounds.

The main COB leaders who have been arrested are: Jose Maria Palacios, Alfo flores, and Anibal Castanon, from the press federation; Andres Soliz Rada (AFP correspondent); Felipe Tapia, factory workers; Carlos Quiroga, from the Cochabamba Civic Committee; and Luis Fernandez Fajalde, from the Potosi Civic Committee.

Also under arrest are Jorge Trigo, the Cochabamba university rector; and former Education Minister Alfonso Camacho and former Mining and Planning Minister Horst Grebe Lopez.

Lechin Will Return Secretly

PY281737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Brussels, 28 Aug (AFP) -- A military coup could be staged in the next few hours or days in Bolivia, predicted Juan Lechin Oquendo, Executive Secretary of the COB, in Brussels.

Bolivia, where a state of siege was cleared today, has seen more military coups than years of independence, Lechin said. He came to Brussels at the invitation of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (Icftuo) to report on the situation prevailing in Bolivia.

The Bolivian Labor leader said the state of siege is a first step, which could be followed by an Armed Forces intervention, and added he will return to his country clandestinely.

According to Lechin, the stage of siege was declared to prevent the arrival in La Paz of the March for Life and Peace being staged by 5,000 miners and their families and joined by priests, peasants, students, political and labor leaders. The marchers are expected to arrive in La Paz this Friday, 29 August, thus ending a 230-km walk from Oruro.

In conclusion, Lechin said that this measure -- which violates the Constitution -- is a blow to the nationals sovereignty and the pride of the people, who believe that the Bolivian Army alone should have been used in the antidrug operation. [sentence as received]

RURAL RADIO REPORTS ON MARCHERS' SITUATION

PY282239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2141 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 28 Aug (EFE) -- Radio Siglo -- broadcasting from the town of Siglo Veinte, in Potosi Department -- has reported that there is tension and anxiety in the mining districts of Oruro and Potosi Departments because of the military cordon that, after the implementation of the state of siege, stopped the "March for Life" only 55 km short of La Paz.

According to reports broadcast by this radio station, the approximately 8,000 workers who were participating in this march have no food or water. This may have negative effects on their health, which in many cases is already impaired after 7 days of forces marched along highland roads.

The radio station reported that miners' wives committees have rejected the exceptional measure that the government approved yesterday and the women are planning to go to La Paz in solidarity with their husbands and sons.

Radio Siglo XX also reported the arrest of four workers of the Catholic Radio station Pio XII, who were reporting developments of the "March for Life" from the village of Calamarca, where the military carried out its actions.

Finally, Radio Sigo XX expressed concern over the silence of Radio San Jose -- a miners' radio station in Oruro -- which failed to respond to Siglo XX efforts to raise it. It is assumed that the Radio San Jose station has been occupied.

Meanwhile, labor movement spokesmen in cochabamba -- 400 km east of La Paz -- have reported the arrest of more than 25 persons and various outrages perpetrated by interior ministry agents today.

The headquarters of the Departmental Federation of Factory Workers was taken over by armed civilians, and several labor leaders were detained and interrogated about their labor activities, their work, and their family situation. Some of these leaders were later released.

The main academic authorities -- some teachers from San Simon University, and Carlos Quiroga, president of Cochabamba's Civic Committee -- are among the citizens of this district who have been detained by security organizations.

The detention has also been confirmed of at least 10 leaders, members of the Departmental Labor Confederation, teachers organizations, the state oil enterprise, the Confederation of Neighborhood Councils, the National Highway Service, the Factory Federation, and of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights.

The labor leaders have expressed their fear that the detentions will continue, because, they said, they have learned of a list containing the names of 100 persons who are to be detained within the next few hours.

COB EXTENDS STRIKES TO SUPPORT MARCHERS

PY281100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] leaders today reported here that the COB has orderd a nationwide stoppage for 29 August when 7,500 mineworkers, peasants, housewives, priests and children who are partricipating in the March for Life and Peace will arrive in La Paz.

The march began last Friday in Oruro -- 230 km south of La Paz -- to protest the decentralization of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), which will result in halt of the 24,000 Comibol workers losing their jobs.

The government of Victor Paz Estenssoro ordered this step in view of the slump in tin prices on the international market where quotations fell to $2.50 per pound while the Comibol cost per refined pound is nearly $14.

The COB ordered that all the La Paz workers should receive the marchers who will be supplied with foodstuffs, shelter, and medicines.

It was reported that once the marchers are in La Paz, the mineworkers federation will hold talks with the government after the decree decentrailizing the Comibol is abrogated.

The government feels that the decree is esentially unchangeable for which reason only some details of the decree will be open for discussion after a mediation by the Catholic Church.

PINOCHET APPROVES PROGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

PY280140 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Relay from Government House by Rosa Sanchez]

[Text] President Pinochet today approved the holding of a demonstration in support of the government by saying that it will be a sign that Chile is defending itself from Marxism. Pinochet made this comment during an impromptu speech when he addressed hundreds of people who gathered this morning in front of the La Moneda Government House and who later entered the building at the Patio de los Canones requesting Pinochet's presence and shouting slogans in his favor.

Among those present were youths, professionals, workers, artists, intellectuals, sportsmen, and representatives of many unions such as the bakers union, the transport union, and the business union, all of whom acclaimed Pinochet when he appeared at the Patio de los Canones.

In his brief greeting, the president thanked them for their support now that the fatherland is experiencing difficult times, not only because of domestic problems but also because of a foreign aggression. He said that on the eve of the 11 September revolution anniversary, the government has discovered the extremist arsenals which were to cause a civil war and the deaths of many Chileans. He added that this thought means we must unite ourselves to capture these bad Chileans.

[Begin Pinochet recording] This thought means that we must unite ourselves and tell those bad Chileans [changes thought] corner all these politicians, [cheers, applauses, shouts of "Pinochet, Pinochet"] all these gentlemen who in one way or the other were (?linked) to those who brought the arms, many of which perhaps have been distributed and have not yet been detected. I wan to tell you that this unity -- this demonstration you are about to hold -- will be like a gag and will show that Chile defends itself when (?it wants to). [applause, cheers, slogans in favor of Pinochet] [end recording]

The president declined to specify the date on which this demonstration will be held, but he said he will discuss it with General Hernan Nunez, the director of the Civilian Organizations Office. The president ended his speech by reasserting that with this gesture, we will show the world that Chile is willing to confront Marxism just as it did in 1973 and it is willing to expel all those who want to attack our country.

President Pinochet worked the entire morning at his Government House office and held meetings with Cabinet ministers, advisers, and the top-ranking leader of the U.S. -Chilean Chamber of Commerce. At this time, he is lunching with union leaders from different sectors.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1812 GMT on 28 August 1986 reports in a 300-word item that Union Leader Manuel Contreras has reported the demonstraton in support for the government will be held on 9 September in Santiago throughout the Alameda (Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue -- the largest avenue in Santiago which is capable of holding hundreds of thousands of people.)]

CARVAJAL SAYS FPMR COMMAND 'VIRTUALLY DESTROYED'

PY282340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal today met with reporters and said that terroristm received great blow, more at the personal level than at the material level. Carvajal said this in reference to the arrest of 14 members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] and the recently discovered arsenals.

The defense minister said that with the recent arrests the FPMR's command has been virtually destroyed and that based on available information this group will receive more blows. In this regard, Carvajal said:

[Carvajal] "There are others who were not arrested. We believe that some were able to escape aboard the Cuban ships, while others are in hiding because they have been identified in the pictures they took of themselves, and because of details provided by the people who are testifying. Therefore, I believe that terrorism received a harsher blow at the personal level than at the material level.

"I attribute more importance to the arrests, which have destroyed the FPMR's command, than to the discovery of the arms caches."

Carvajal said that, based on the background material available, the terrorists under arrest have provided important information, and we shall continue to clarify the arms issue. Despite everything, arms continue to be brought into the country, but in much lesser quantities.

[Carvajal] "I am convinced this has been a harsh blow to the FPMR, and it will allow us to continue to strike blows against the FPMR."

He also said that the Communist Party through its armed branch, the FPMR, is undoubtedly involved in the arms caches deal as well as in other attacks.

[Carvajal] "There is no doubt that among those who actively participated in all this are top-ranking Communist Party and FPMR leaders. Therefore, we have arrested very important people who have supplied much information thanks to which we have been able to learn the ramifications of these arsenals."

Regarding announcements regarding the holding of demonstrations at the beginning of September, the defense minister said that the proper measures will be enforced to guarantee order and the safety of citizens. He added that it is very unlikely that a state of siege will be imposed.

[Carvajal] "We shall use all the precautions that are normally enforced every year to guarantee safety and order. Of course, we shall intensify these measures on this occasion because we are aware that some of the arms [that were part of the arms caches] may have reached the terrorists. As for the state of siege, I have already said that this is a political issue that is pertinent to the Interior Ministry.

"In general, this is a legal tool that the government is reluctant to impose because it is unwilling to enforce any measure that will undermine individual freedom, but which is indispensable to maintain security."

Asked about the arms and explosives that were confiscated from terrorists, Carvejal said that these are now the property of the state, and they will become part of the Armed Forces arms stock.

Concerning the establishment of a parallel Army by Chilean terrorism, Carvajal said that this report is groundless. He said the terrorists cannot defeat the Armed Forces at the political and psychological level--as happened in Cuba and Nicaragua--because they lack the capacity to do so. They only have the ability to destroy, which is the intention of terrorist groups.

On the possibility of finding new arsenals, he said that terrorists were able to distribute arms that were part of the first arms cache, which was transported to the southern region of the country. He also said that smaller arms cargoes are constantly being brought into the country.

Links Caches to Plan

PY282349 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has said that the extreme left is not prepared to oust the government. He said that the discovery of arms caches and the arrest of aboout 20 persons has been a harsh blow to terrorism. Following are details in this regard provided by Jose Francisco Contreras, who is at the Defense Ministry.

[Begin relay] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has noted that the extreme left is not prepared to oust the government because--despite the arms it has been able to bring into the country--it lacks the proper military training. The defense minister held a press conference to talk about the discovery of clandestine arms caches. He admitted that the U.S. Government helped the Chilean Government detect the illegal introduction of these weapons from Soviet ships. Patricio Carvajal said that it is very likely that the objective of these arsenals, as stated by one of those under arrest, was to impose a psychological and military defeat on the Chilean Army, to oust the government, and to install a Marxist revolutionary government. However, he added that he doubted this objective would have been achieved.

[Begin Carvajal recording] I doubt very much that they would have been able to achieve this objective because it is not enough to have arms and explosives. It is also necessary to have efficient troops. This requires many years of training, and the formation of cadres. Therefore, although these guerrillas may have received 1 month of training in Cuba, they lack the ability to oust the government. [end recording]

Defense Minister Carvajal added that terrorism received a much harsher blow through the arrest of 14 persons who were involved in the illegal introduction of arms to the country than through the confiscation of the arms caches. He said this is so because of the high rank of those arrested who, he said, are cadres who received training abroad.

The defense minister also noted that he wished that thousands instead of only 14 were under arrest, but he noted that those arrested have supplied valuable information that will allow the government to continue its investigation and arrest many others.

As for the Soviet ships, Carvajal noted that although they are not violating Chilean territorial waters, they are carrying out electronic espionage activities. He admitted the United States cooperated by providing information regarding the detection of the introduction of arms from Soviet ships. He said: We have been supplied with information from the United States; we are still receiving it, and it is welcomed.

Concerning announcements of a protest march on 4 September, the defense minister said there is always the possibility some groups may promote violence, but the government will take all necessary measures to safeguard public order.

Regarding the possibility of imposing a state of siege, he stated tht this is a legal tool that the government has available but that the government is reluctant to take steps to restrict public freedom other than those that are strictly necessary. He noted the state of siege can be imposed, but it is very unlikely that it will be. [end relay]

CAUCE JOURNALISTS RELEASED; CHARGES DROPPED

PY282127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 Aug (AFP) -- Three journalists and the editor-in-chief of the opposition magazine CAUCE were released today and all charges against them were dropped. The military court -- which 2 days ago ordered their arrest in Santiago de Chile -- has officially made this announcement.

Journalists Claudia Lanzarotti, Marcia Pineda, and Eugenio Gonzalez were arrested on 26 August along with attorney Jorge Ovalle after the National Intelligence Center (CNI) -- the military government's secret police -- charged the publication, which has social democratic leanings, with slandering the Armed Forces.

Military prosecutor Rodrigo Gonzalez freed the four, but he did not free CAUCE publisher Jorge Ovalle and journalist Ariel Poblete, who wrote an article that questioned official reports on the unloading and discovery of an arsenal intended for the groups who advocate subversion against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

FOREIGN MINISTER BACKS CONTADORA PARTICIPATION

PA281605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Today Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes said that we will continue to participate within the Contadora Group as long as the Central American countries wish. These remarks were made when explaining the country's foreign policy before a commission of the lower house of Congress.

The minister emphasized that as the situation in Central America directly affects Colombia, the country will be at all forums where the topic is discussed.

Londono Paredes reiterated Colombia's position of trying all peaceful means provided for by international law in the event that direct talks fail regarding differences with Venezuela over the limits of marine and submarine areas.

He also said: "When direct negotiations do not bring forth a solution to our differences, other peaceful procedures exist, as established within international law under Article 33: mediation, arbitration, and judicial order."

He also defended participation in the nonaligned meeting, stating: "It is not in the country's interest to be absent from these forums. Our presence at them is necessary."

Finally, and as a curious note, Londono Paredes disclosed that participation in Contadora during the last 4 years has cost $80,000 in travel allowances plus $87,000 in air fares to various meetings.

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE FINANCIAL AID TO MEXICO

PA281545 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Colombia, together with other countries, will give a $1.6-billion loan to Mexico, which will use this money to pay overdue interest so that in turn it can later receive a $12-billion loan.

The immediate aid to the Mexican Government is in conjunction with the United States, Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, and Argentina.

VENEZUELA TO HELP IN ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS

PA281551 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Colombian and Venezuelan military authorities have agreed in Barranquilla to increase their antidrug-trafficking operations in the border zone. They will destroy clandestine airfields, exchange information on the shipment of chemicals used to process cocaine, and increase the number of border posts.

Colombia will provide assistance in the use of chemicals to destroy plantations in Venezuela.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ELN ATTACK, CASUALTIES

PA272009 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0355 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 26 Aug (EFE) -- The Defense Ministry here has reported that three insurgents and two soldiers were killed today during a guerrilla attack on a military communications network in Norte de Santander Department, in northeastern Colombia.

A ministry spokesman said that a group of at least 120 rebels from the National Liberation Army (ELN) attacked the guard post at a communications tower with long- and short-range weapons, grenades, and rockets.

The attack took place on Los Indios hill near El Tarra Corregimiento, Tibu Municipality. The rebels tried to dynamite the military communications network which links the central and interior areas to the Army brigades stationed on the northern coast and in the northeastern part of the country.

The 40 soldiers in the Army's 5th Brigade Maza Group, who were guarding the tower, repelled the rebels and thwarted the attack on the communications network.

The Defense Ministry reported that during the confrontation, at least three rebels and two soldiers were killed.

The ELN guerillas belong to the Domingo Lain and Camilo Torres columns, which operate in the northeastern part of the country, the source said.

Military reinforcements from Bucaramanga, Cucuta, and Ocana were sent to El Indio [as received] hill and surrounding areas such as Serrania de los Motilones on the border with Venezuela, an area to which the rebels usually flee, the Defense Ministry concluded.

HEAVY FIGHTING WITH REBELS CONTINUES IN CAUCA

PA261542 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Popayan -- Heavy fighting continues in eastern Cauca Department, where nine soldiers and one officer were killed in the last few hours in clashes with members of the National Guerilla Coordinating Board. The clashes took place in the area between the town of Inza and Paez and involved troops of the Army's 10th Brigade and guerillas led by the highest leaders of the M-19.

Cauca Governor Victor Gomez Gomez told CARACOL that the situation is difficult. He also confirmed the death of 10 soldiers and the wounding of 3. The governor added that the three wounded soldiers have already been evacuated to hospitals, where they are recovering.

The fighting is taking place in the same region where 15 days ago the guerrillas attacked the town of Belalcazar, in which the military actions to stop the subversive attacks have been centered. Forces transported by helicopters have been dispatched from other brigades to reinforce the operations in pursuit of the guerrillas in the zone.

Brigadier General Ramon Emilio Gil Bermudez, commander of the 10th Brigade, has promised that an official communique will be issued in the next few hours to report the number of casualties in the actions in which it is believed more than 10 guerrillas have been killed.

GUERRILLAS CLAIM ATTACK ON BOLIVIAN EMBASSY

PY281937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 28 Aug (AFP) -- In a communique sent to a Lima newspaper, the People's Revolutionary Command (CRP), a guerrilla group, today claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the Bolivian Embassy in Peru.

The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), meanwhile, has claimed the bombings in the Peruvian Ministries of Economy, Labor, and Mines on 27 August. This information was published by another newspaper, which carried an MRTA communique.

The attack against the Bolivian Embassy -- which according to the authorities damaged only the building's facade -- occurred on 26 August and was staged to protest the Bolivian Government's decision to allow the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivian territory. The CRP communique said: The excuse now might be to fight against drug trafficking, later it could well be the need to stop the armed struggle. The CRP is a relatively new guerrilla group that intelligence agencies believes to be a splinter of the MRTA.

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON PIA VESTA CASE

PY281723 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Communique No 058 issued by the Armed Forces Joint Command in Lima on 27 August]

[Text] Taking into consideration certain statements by U.S. citizen David Duncan, who contends that he possesses documents proving tht the Armed Forces have participated in the alleged smuggling of weapons on the Pia Vesta, and considering these statements undermine the prestige of the Armed Forces and their senior officers, the Armed Forces Joint Command makes known to the public the following:

1. The Armed Forces have asked the president of the Republic, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to request through diplomatic channels the documents which David Duncan has said he possesses. Thus, it will determine the validity of his statements and establish responsibility in the case.

2. The Armed Forces express their total willingness to cooperate with the congressional committee created to investigate the alleged smuggling of weapons on the Pia Vesta in whatever manner the committee deems necessary, in order to clarify the facts of the smuggling case.

ARGENTINE 'ADVISERS' INVOLVED IN 1983 SLAYINGS

PY281654 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1930 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 27 Aug (EFE) -- Peruvian Journalists Association President Juan Vicente Requejo has said that it is known there were Argentine Navy "advisers" in Ayacucho when eight journalists were murdered in the Andean village of Uchuraccay [in 1983], but that the information was not reported for fear of reprisals.

In statements to EFE today, Requejo said that even though the leftist newspaper DIARIO DE MARKA had already mentioned the issue, Ayacucho journalists confirmed the information, but did not report it because they were afraid of reprisals.

Requejo said the eight journalists and their guide, Juan Argumedo, were murdered because they learned about the presence of Argentine infantry "advisers." However, it is now known how many advisers were there or when they left, he added. He stressed that if the information had been reported, then-President Fernando Belaunde would have been in serious trouble because he would have been charged with violating the Constitution.

The Peruvian Constitution establishes that Congress must authorize the presence of foreign troops in Peru.

Requejo said that if the presence of Argentine "advisers," who were called because of their experience in the antisubversive war in their country, had been reported, the Peruvian Navy would have confronted a serious problem. He added that this is why he has insisted that Peruvian Navy Lieutenant Ismail Bravo Reid be questioned by the court to hear the Uchuraccay case. Lt Bravo was the first to arrive in Uchuraccay after the slaying of the journalists, and picked up their belongings, he noted.

Bravo Reid is not in Peru and the Navy has said he cannot appear in court because he is fulfilling a mission.

Requejo charged that the "Sinchis," the civil guard's antisubversive force, urged the Uchuraccay peasants to kill the journalists and that the "Sinchis" themselves may have participated in the slayings. He ruled out the presence of Argentine "advisers" in Uchuraccay, because "their physical characteristics would have made them too obvious."

SHINING PATH KILLS GOVERNOR, PEASANT IN HUAYHUAS

PY281851 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 28 Aug (AFP) -- The Police reported here today that a provincial governor and a peasant had their throats cut in the presence of inhabitants of Huayhuas when a heavily armed Shining Path column occupied the village.

Some 50 guerrillas -- men and women -- carrying pistols, submachineguns, and explosives, occupied Huayhuas, Huanta Province, and, after capturing Provincial Governor Pastor Huaman and the peasant Adrian Retamozo, tried them before a people's court under the charge of being informers and traitors.

One of the witnesses said that the two men were forced out of their houses, stripped, and, while being beaten, taken to the Huanta-Ayacucho road. There they were tried in the presence of their relatives and other townspeople and sentenced to be killed by machete.

After the execution and before fleeing, the Shining Path guerrillas placed posters with antigovernment slogans on the bodies and threatened to return if the townspeople reported the killings to the military authorities.

Threats Prompt Resignations

PY291847 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2017 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 27 Aug (EFE) -- It was reported today in Lima that the provincial governors of 10 Ayacucho towns in southern Peru have resigned after receiving death threats from the Maoist Shining Path group. The governors, who were posted in Vilcashuaman province towns, tendered their resignations to Francisco Ludena, the prefect of the city of Ayacucho.

Among those who resigned is San Juan Bautista Governor Clodoaldo Zaga, brother of the late mayor of that district, who was murdered a month ago by presumed Shining Path members.

This chain reaction of resignations, set off by alledged terrorist threats, is occurring at a time when confrontations between military patrols and groups of presumed Shining Path members have become frequent.

According to a communique issued by the Armed Forces Joint Command, on 26 August 12 Shining Path members died and 1 soldier was wounded in a clash between a guerrilla group and a military detachment.

Representatives of Chincheros province towns have told General Juan Gil Jara, the chief of the political-military command of the emergency zone, of the possible existence of common graves in seven towns. They also charged that the security forces rape their women and steal money and cattle from them.

In other places in Ayacucho, the so-called peasant "patrols" are receiving military training to fight against the Shining Path. In La Mar province, following a recommendation issued by the military, peasants are asking strangers to identify themselves.

Alberto Valencia of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], a deputy for Ayacucho, has recently analyzed the deterioration of the situation in his department. He said that to discredit the guerrillas, the paramilitary antisubversive units that operate in Ayacucho commit serious crimes that are then blamed on the Shining Path. "These paramilitary groups belong to the Armed Forces, to the right, or to some influential groups. Yet all of them are close to the Army or the police," he concluded.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT NOTE ON CORTEZ INCIDENT

PA281512 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Report by Juan Manuel Renteria]

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat has replied to a letter in which the U.S. Government protested the arrest of DEA agent Mr Victor Cortez in Guadalajara City.

A note sent to the Mexican Foreign Secretariat states that the U.S. agent was illegally arrested, interrogated, and tortured by police agents from Jalisco state. The Foreign Relations Secretariat replies:

1. By request of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat issed credentials identifying Mr Victor Cortez as a member of the U.S. Consulate in Guadalajara.

2. The Mexican Government allowed DEA officials to join Embassy personnel to exchange information with the Attorney General's Office in the fight against drug trafficking.

3. Mr Cortez was arrested by the Judicial Police of Jalisco when he was in the company of a person who has a criminal record, namely Antonio Garate Bustamante, who Cortez described as a co-worker.

4. Mr Victor Cortez was driving a vehicle bearing a false registration plate. He was carrying prohibited weapons reserved for the exclusive use of the Mexican Armed Forces, and he had no identification on him.

5. The Attorney General's Office investigated the incident upon receiving the U.S. note.

6. A medical report from the Mexican Red Cross in Guadalajara City confirmed that Mr Victor Cortez suffered wounds in the shoulder and abdomen that are not life-threatening and will heal in less than 15 days.

7. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office arrested 11 people involved in the arrest of the U.S. agent and charged them with allegedly inflicting injuries and with abuse of authority.

8. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat communique points out that the U.S. and Mexican Governments are definitely concerned, because DEA agents are carrying out actions other than those for which they are authorized.

9. The reply note also points out that the tension created between the countries due to the activities of U.S. agents is also a matter of concern.

10. Only Mexican authorities can carry out duties involving the administration of justice.

11. Attitudes and decisions negatively affecting cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking must also be avoided. The greater the tension and antagonism, the fewer the possibilities to act unitedly and efficiently against international drug trafficking.

GOVERNOR OF JALISCO DISCUSSES ROLE OF DEA

F1280219 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1532 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] El Salto, Mexico, 27 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Jalisco Governor Enrique Alvarez del Castillo has said the purpose of the 10 DEA representatives accredited in Jalisco is simply to gather information on drug trafficking and their work is not police-oriented. The governor said there is an agreement between the Mexican Foreign Secretariat and the U.S. State Department establishing cooperation in sharing information but foreign agents cannot operate as police agents or carry weapons. [passage omitted]

ATTORNEY GENERAL COMMENTS ON ANTIDRUG PLAN

PA280213 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Aug 86 pp 5-A, 30-A

[Article by Hector Adorno R.]

[Excerpts] Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez has said that drug trafficking has become a major problem for humankind with particularly severe characteristics for the American continent and, within the continent, for Mexico. "This is why we observe with interest how the U.S. authorities have begun the finest and deepest process of identifying the problems associated with the trafficking and use of drugs," the attorney general added. The attorney general also mentioned the demands for justice in the country.

These statements were made by the government official during a "closed door" meeting with Sonora Governor Rodolfo Felix Valdes. The meeting was held at the Palace of Justice in Hermosillo and was attended by judicial, federal, and state authorities. During the meeting, the implementation of the Northern Border Plan was announced. This plan is aimed at reinforcing, with human and financial resources, the national campaign against drug trafficking and addiction. [passage omitted]

During his work meeting with the governor of Sonora, Garcia Ramirez said that at times, the drug trafficking problem has threatened to turn into an issue of dissension between governments and there is no real reason for this. "It is a problem of the nations and peoples against the criminals, but never a problem of country against country. However, there are times when the criminals use the situation and provoke small or big tremors [sismos] and gaps that at a given time can break up the common front that the civilized nations and friendly governments have established against drug trafficking.

"We believe that the problem of drug trafficking, rather than creating a gap between our northern neighbors and ourselves, is becoming -- with some hard work, good faith, and good will -- an issue which we agree upon and which we are trying to stress," the attorney general said.

Garcia Ramirez also said that there is no one within the Mexican Government or its various sectors who approves of drug trafficking, "just as there is no one within the government of our northern neighbor who approves of this illegal action."

The attorney general added that the northern border plan implemented as part of the national campaign against drug trafficking and addiction is aimed at increasing actions against the use of drugs and international drug trafficking. "But nothing can be done if the bureaucratic and administrative decisions are only presented to and heard by the cabinet." [passage omitted]

BASEL BANK APPROVES $400-MILLION CREDIT

FL282115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1603 GMT 28 Aug 86

[By correspondent Federico Gomez Pombo]

[Text] Geneva, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- In line with measures taken by the Mexican Government to establish programs aimed at growth, the Basel Bank of International Payments today reported that it granted a $400 million credit to the Bank of Mexico in a transactidon made with the support of central banks of 10 countries.

The countries that are participating through their respective central banks are: Belgium, Canada, FRG, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK. This was indicated in a report issued by the Bank of International Payments.

It notes that the aforementioned credit is part of a short-term contingency support for international reserves for which $1.1 billion are being made available to the Bank of Mexico by U.S. currency authorities and the central banks of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay and by the Basel Bank of International Payments.

The contingency support transaction is being done within the framework of Mexico's agreements with the IMF and the World Bank in connection with an economic program aimed at growth and to complement payments made by the two institutions, the Bank of International Payments concluded.

REQUEST MADE FOR $6-BILLION CREDIT PACKAGE

FL282350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2206 GMT 28 Aug 86

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpts] New York, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today urged its creditor banks to grant an approximately $6-billion financial package which would include deferred interest payments on its foreign debt.

The proposal was presented by Finance Secretariat officials at the opening session of negotiations with trade banks for a $6-billion financial package that Mexico requested for 1986-1987.

Bank sources in New York said that it is likely Mexico will receive the funds. [passage omitted]

Sources involved in the conversations said the Mexican negotiators, led by Jose Angel Gurria, public loan director of the Finance Secretariat, presented several ideas to confront the burden of the Mexican foreign debt including linking the payments of its current debt to oil prices. The bankers said they do not consider Mexico's verbal request a formal proposal and indicated the talks are only a preliminary exchange of ideas. [passage omitted]

NORIEGA DECORATED IN COLOMBIA; TIEMPO INTERVIEW

PA271538 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Aug 86 p 12-A

[Report by Patricia Lara]

[Text] Panama -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega, decorated in Colombia by General Fernando Landazabal with the Jose Maria Cordoba Order, accused by the NEW YORK TIMES of trafficking drugs and arms, of laundering money, of suggesting and ordering the assasination of Hugo Spadafora, seems to be at peace; not a single muscle in his face twitches.

"I am not going to discuss drug trafficking," he said fearlessly, before beginning this interview held at the home of one of his friends. He arrived punctually, accompanied by his judo professor, Panama's ambassador to Taiwan, whose physical appearance and acent are more those of an oriental than a Panamanian.

This controversial Gen Noriega, 48, whose face is covered with traces of the acne of his youth, is agreeable, amiable, and very shrewd, he collects all kinds of ceramic frogs and keeps parrots at his mansion in the exclusive Altos del Gulf area. In his own words he is a Christian who believes "in the rality of the Psalms, in the laws of good and evil, and in a superior cosmic force that balances human life." Because of this, he reads the Bible every day before or after jogging and does aerobic exercises in the morning. Nothing can make him speak of things he does not want to speak of, and he only says what he wants to say....

Nothing can be done about this: His 12 years at the head of Panamanian military intelligence (G-2) have made him an expert of obtaining information and in misinforming, but never in saying what he should not say.

Regarding the murder of Spadafora, who was his enemy and also the enemy of others, and whose decapitated body was found near the Panamanian border with Costa Rica, the general said that soldiers Mario del Cid and Luis A. Cordoba, accused of participating in the crime, were investigated by the Attorney General's office, and that the Supreme Court -- "which is just as respectable as the Colombian Supreme Court" -- ordered the case closed due to a lack of proof. He suggested, but refused to confirm, Spadafora was an arms trafficker, adding that "on the black market, whoever tries to be smart and keeps the money or the arms, runs the risk of having his head cut off; this is my philosophical answer," Noriega said. He added: What if I were to ask "who cut off the head of John Doe in Medellin," or asked how many people are missing in Colombia?

Regarding the death of Cerafin Mittroti, president of the Rotary Club, the general said "that case is impossible to understand," and he spoke of "the problems that exist in every man's life," adding that "in Panama fantastic stories are invented," and that "the judicial system and the authorities cannot be blamed for the deaths."

Regarding drug trafficking, the general said that the U.S. banks have computers that register transfers and the management of funds, "so the laundering of money is a difficult task these days." He said that Pablo Escobar and the other drug traffickers who met with Alfonso Lopez Michelsen in Panama, entered the country with false documents because if they had entered with legal documents "there would have been a great scandal, or we would have detained them for at least 24 hours." He said the Defense Forces did not know that the meeting was going to take place and that it was "disrespectful to ask (Lopez) who he was going to meet in Panama." Noriega added that he agrees with the practice of anti drug operations carried out by the military, for example, the recent operation in Bolivia, "but by Bolivians," not Americans.

Regarding the other accusations against him, he insisted that they are part of a "campaign financed by bad Panamanians"; that this is a pattern of conduct they employ "when they want to bother someone or get something -- they go to the top of force it to yield." However, these are not "accusations or insults against one person, but against the nation's dignity. "He added that in Panama that little "game" is already known because "they did the same thing to Torrijos," whose brother was accused of drug trafficking.

Meanwhile, he said, the Defense Forces are conducting civic activities in the fields of health, education, and road construction in remote areas. The forces actively participate in the community, and because of this Panama is different. He added that other countries have tried to imitate this attitude, but they have been slow; this is something that must be done quickly. Noriega said that he is "a soldier of the new Latin American generation," just as are all of the "military leaders whose concepts transcend the borders of their countries." He said that Torrijos' death left a political but not a military void in Panama, "that for now" several ranking officers such as the second in command, Colonel [Roberto] Diaz Herrera, Torrijos' cousin, will not be leaving the Defense Forces as has been rumored; that he is aware of everything that goes on in Panama (even of the arrangement and annulment of marriage engagements), and that "in the intelligence field there is science and there is fiction." He said that in his case he will leave "a mystery" the determination of what is science and what is fiction. Regarding U.S. Vice President George Bush, a former CIA chief, Noriega said that "when he becomes a presidential candidate" he will be asked the same questions but that he, Noriega, is not going to be a candidate... [sentence as published]

This is part of the general's remarks. The remainder is taken from 3 hours of tapes:

[Question] What is this story that the drug trafficker Ochoa used to give gifts of horses to former National Guard Commander General Paredes, according to a book recently edited by the Panamanian Government?

[Noriega] I know nothing about that. However, it could emerge from the (Colonel) Melo case, because he was the military attache in Colombia, and I believe this is where he met one of these men.

[Question] General, the government admitted that Melo was involved in drug trafficking. Does this demonstrate that the corruptive power of drug trafficking has reached the different institutions?

[Noriega] God has created a little of everything. Last week I read that in Miami 50 policemen are on trial for involvement in drug trafficking. We have had one case, and when we became aware of it we demoted him and he lost his rights.

[Question] Why was Melo released?

[Noriega] We have arrested many drug traffickers here, however they have the capacity to evade justice.

[Question] Then Col Melo evaded justice?

[Noriega] I believe so. He received military punishment from us; however, he did not receive punishment according to civil law.

[Question] Do you have a military penal justice here, similar to the one we have in Colombia?

[Noriega] No. Here, we apply the military statute, which is disciplinary, not judicial in nature.

Here we cannot arrest a soldier, the civil court would have to judge him. Look, Panama has fought drug traffic: We discovered the laboratory-city in Darien through reports from the residents. We have arrested drug traffickers, like Suarez' son-in-law, who is the biggest Bolivian drug trafficker. We sprayed 100 hectares of marijuana, and that cost us $2 million. However, Panama has never received manifest or substantial support from the United States in the struggle against drug traffic...

[Question] After the attack on the Dominican Republic Embassy, Jaime Bateman proposed to meet in Panama with leaders from the several sectors of Colombia. He said that President [Aristides] Royo provided the Panamanian territory for that meeting. Afterward, he met here with negotiator [German] Bulas Hoyos. He used to come here frequently. He died during a flight on his way to Panama. What was the relationship between you and Bateman?

[Noriega] The Defense Forces have never dealt with Bateman. I never met him. What you are saying about President Royo refers to an action of his government. We believe that, in the case of bordering nations, to have this kind of contact could be seen as an unfriendly act. We maintain strict control in that respect.

[Question] The National Guard does not have relations with the M-19 or other Colombian guerrilla groups?

[Noriega] We have no relations or communication with them.

[Question] Are there any M-19 people here?

[Noreiga] There may be. When one is living clandestinely, that could happen. They are living clandestinely, even in Colombia, and no one knows about it.

[Question] It has been said that there are some photographs of an exchange of weapons for drugs, in the National Guard installations...

[Noriega] Negative. I have never seen photographs of that kind taken in Panama. I have seen one that is said to have been in Nicaragua, but none from here.

[Question] Then do you believe there is a connection between the guerrillas and the drug traffic?

[Noriega] The guerrillas have said no. All I can tell you is that drug traffickers use any means they have to introduce drugs.

[Question] And the guerrillas use any means to introduce weapons?

[Noreiga] Yes, of course, and it is logical: They live in a clandestine system, and theirs is a struggle for survival.

[Question] In 1981 there was an M-19 invasion of Narino. One of the people arrested said he had been trained in Cuba and was coming from Panama. Fidel Castro said that they had been trained in Cuba, but they had not been armed in Cuba. Were they armed in Panama?

[Noriega] No, we do not have the capacity to arm anyone. There is no arms factory here. The weapons seized from them were European, they were not manufactured in Panama. Look: in the open sea you can ship whatever you want: There are not enough ships to patrol the entire coast of Panama, or Colombia either.

[Question] How do you explain the story of the ship Karina, which sailed from Panama to Colombia loaded with arms?

[Noriega] Panama has two oceans. In a country without resources, like ours, that means inability to patrol. That inability also exists in Colombia, where they have to concentrate the naval resources in the Atlantic, because they cannot watch over such a long coast. The geographical configuration of the border between Colombia and Panama allows some situations to occur. For example, in Puerto Obaldia, located in La Miel in the Atlantic, there is trade between the Colombian and the Panamanian settlements. This is officially known as smuggling, but the residents call it trade. They evade the justice to survive. Likewise, arms traffickers, guerrillas, bandits, terrorists, seek protection along the coast. Thus, the story of the Karina, is the story of a ship that had the specific conditions to evade justice. Moreover, it is necessary to know how the Panama Canal operates: There is insufficient personnel to check all ships, and there is no legal obligation to do it. There has to be lawsuit, a specific action to be able to act. There is a maritime tribunal on the Canal shore to attend to those lawsuits. Furthermore, the Canal is controlled by the North Americans...

[Question] However, according to German Castro Caycedo's book, the Karina remained in Panamanian waters for a long time. It had a collision, it sailed to Colombia, returned to Panama, sailed back... Didn't the Defense Forces notice this?

[Noreiga] The book is a total fantasy. Even the main characters are farfetched. It is a book written to conjure speculation and to make money. It does not correspond to the reality in the military intelligence. The Colombian Armed Forces and the Security Forces know the truth about the Karina. The truth is not in the book.

[Question] And what is the truth?

[Noreiga] Perhaps later, some years from now, the Colombian Army will decide to reveal the truth... We know that they know the truth. I am not going to say it...

[Question] Is it true that Panama warned that the ship was sailing?

[Noreiga] No. There were some questions afterward and details were provided: That ship was anchored here so many days, did this, it was not called Karina when it passed through Panama, it had another name, etc. [Sentence as published] Look, the coast is so long that it allows them to smuggle arms into Colombia. Panama has nothing to do with that, and I abide by what the Colombian Armed Forces say. We are not the bridge for that traffic. We signed an agreement, in San Juan, Manzanillo, signed by General [Rafael] Samudio and by me. The agreement compels the Armed Forces of the two countries to arrest bandits who travel across the borders and to prevent and control the trafficking of arms and drugs. Had we not complied with this, they would have reported this already.

[Question] General, who was supposed to have gotten the weapons aboard Pia Vesta, which went all the way to Peru, returned to Panama, and were seized there?

[Noriega] These Soviet weapons carrying a German factory name included assault rifles and rocket-launchers of unknown caliber. They were not being sent to Colombia, as it was said... There were two manifests in the ship. They both stated that the cargo consisted of trucks and spare parts. One said it was consigned to Peru and the other to a Central American country.

[Question] Nicaragua?

[Noriega] No, it was not Nicaragua. These weapons were going to a Central American country. (laughter)

[Question] There is a report saying that the weapons were bought by the Peruvian Navy...

[Noriega] The Peruvian Navy denied that. They have Soviet weapons, and I do not see why they would have to deny it if the weapons were for them. The manifest that said the cargo was for Peru was false because the cargo was not left there.

[Question] But if the weapons were consigned to Central America, what were they doing off the coast of Peru?

[Noriega] We are still trying to find an answer to that question.

[Question] Were they for Central American guerrilla groups or for a government of the area?

[Noriega] That is the question. Who were they for? But I would ask another question: Could it have been an arms trafficking deal? Because it can be speculated that certain groups, knowing that there is $100 million available for weapons, wanted to be a step ahead and earn a few pesos by selling weapons ahead of time. I mean, this is speculation.... In any case, since nobody wanted to claim them, we kept them. Now these weapons belong to the Defense Forces.

[Question] General, it is said that Panama is an arms trafficking center. Ricardo Arias Calderon, leader of Panama's Christian Democratic Party, said that the Defense Forces at least tolerate this trafficking. What do you think?

[Noriega] That is a piece of political bravado. It is speculation that convinces no one, because there is no arms trafficking in Panama. If you are going to introduce weapons into Central America, why come to Panama if you have a more expeditious way, -- Europe-Havana-Managua -- why take them to El Salvador or Honduras? In the case of the weapons bought by Colombian guerrillas, the country's coast gives them a way to introduce them. Weapons are sold in Panama. It is violence which has prompted the proliferation of black markets. Greater violence yields a greater supply.

[Question] General, there were five presidents in Panama between 1982 and 1985. How do you explain this instability in the civilian sector?

[Noriega] These situations occur within the idiosyncracies of each country. In Colombia, for example, when General Rojas Pinilla was overthrown, the parties sought a formula: The Liberals and the Conservatives took turns in power.

This would seem strange in other countries, but under the circumstances it did not seem so in Colombia. Similarly, within Panama's idiosyncracy, he who is no good, leaves...

[Question] Who determines whether a president is good or not?

[Noriega] The people decide that.

[Question] But in his letter of resignation, President Ardito Barletta said: "When I arrived from the United Nations, I found that the UNADE [National Democratic Union] (the parties that made up the government coalition) and the Defense Forces felt that they could no longer work with my presidency..."

[Noriega] That is history. Ardito Barletta's resignation was due to a political problem. There was a lack of identification with the working rank and file, the businessmen, the political forces of his own party, and with the elements that make a president. However, the Defense Forces had nothing to do with that. They only felt the impact of the situation. When you lose the political springs, you either crash or leave.

[Question] In Panama it is said that you give the orders; you are called the strongman!

[Noriega] Foreign correspondents are used to seeing us through the prism with which they view other nations. There are no strongmen here. That does not work here. The president is the one who gives the orders here. Proof of this is that he signs the contracts and the appointments, and I do not even find out about it. I do not attend Cabinet meetings, and I do not know what the president does, that is his business. What I do know about, and I coordinate it with him, is that which pertains to the state security. I am a member of the National Security Council. But here, one must not say that General Noriega is the strongman, because it would be tantamount to insulting the president's hierarchy. The prism used to view Duvalier and Marcos cannot be used to view Panama.

[Question] But do not tell me you are not in command here!

[Noriega] Oh, yes. I am in command at the garrison. I sure as hell am in command! (laughter) There is no question that I am in command. But it is not an authoritarian, despotic, autocratic, and dictatorial control. These people do not put up with a dictator: You either control with affection or you leave. The only dictatorship allowed here is the dictatorship of love. And this is because we are different in Panama. At the 12 August rally there was a military parade in which each tank was ridden by a girl dressed in a pollera [the Panamanian national dress] throwing kisses at the people. In what other country do you see something like this? In no other. This is the unity between the Armed Forces and the people. In this country the weapons are in the hands of the people instead of those of the oligarchy. They will never be in the hands of the oligarchy.

[Question] But you do think that the oligarchy has been affected in Panama, don't you?

[Noriega] The oligarchy has had every right to get rich. Torrijos withdrew the political but not the economic power from it. Now, the oligarchy wants to use economic power to recover political power.

[Question] But it is said that you are a very wealthy man. General...

[Noriega] Tell me where the money is so I can go get it! It is clear that you are influenced by the opposition. Do not make the same mistake made by the classic newsmen who believe we have only a single menu here: rice, kidney beans, and beef, and this menu is blamed for everything. This menu must be changed: Panama is a country where there is always peace, where there are no political prisoners, and where there are more government scholarships for poor people. Panama is a projection toward the year 2000. Panama is a geopolitical position. This campaign of accusation has been started by bad Panamanians who paid for this campaign.

[Question] They paid whom, General?

[Noriega] The lobbying system existing in the United States. When you pay for a "lobby" [preceding word in English] there, they seek a way to send you to heaven or hell, if you want to go. This we know: Someone paid for the job of discrediting the government for political purposes.

[Question] Who paid?

[Noriega] The Panamanian fifth columnists. But we are not interested in their names, because we are way ahead of them....

[Question] You have said that behind the accusations against you that were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES there is the U.S. interest in not returning the Canal in the year 2000. But there are still 14 years to go, General...

[Noriega] It seems like there are 14 years to go.... But in 1989, 3 years from now, the ratio of members within the Canal Commission will be reversed: There will be five Panamanians and four North Americans, and the administrator will be a Panamanian. It is just the opposite right now. In other words, we are at a decision-making stage.... And regarding the Canal, the outlook is dim. The Panamanian representatives are complaining that the accounting books are not being shown to them. They do not know how much the Canal administration is making, and thus they do not know how much Panama should get. The United States owes approximately $60 million to Panama in taxes. But they are showing this debt as if the Canal Administration owed it to firm X in the United States. In other words, instead of coming to Panama, this $60 million would go to the United States. In addition, the United States is not giving priority to the appointment of Panamanians to key positions, as stated in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. This is a very dangerous complaint....

[Question] Is Panama prepared to defend the Canal in the year 2000, as stated in the treaty?

[Noriega] The 2000 Battalion, made up of 1,200 men, gathers the technology and the rules required to defend the Canal. And I must add, we are thankful to President Barco because his views prompted Shultz to make statements in favor of returning the Canal to Panama. And I want it to be known that our Defense Forces are friends of Colombia, that they have their roots in this country, and that Colombia's fate is also that of Panama. We share the same border and we have a great respect for the Colombian leaders and the military leaders.

[Question] You have said that Contadora must have military support, General. What does that mean?

[Noriega] Contadora seeks a solution for the war through the diplomacy. However, it has not found a solution that way. The negotiations table must receive the advice of military officers because the war is military. For example, there is talk about a reduction of weapons and the eradication of military advisers....

But what do diplomats know about that? Look, during the Esquipulas meeting in Guatemala, Nicaragua proposed as a solution that certain weapons be declared invalid. To the presidents of the area, Nicaragua's list seemed very satisfactory. However, when the military officers read it, they said: But Nicaragua does not have those weapons! Therefore, Contadora needs military advice.

[Question] Do you think that Contadora has any possibility of success?

[Noriega] There is a children's game called tag. When you are touching home base you are safe. In the same way, Contadora is the home base for the Central American war. If Contadora disappears, there is no home base....

[Question] How do you see the Central American situation after the U.S. Congress approved $100 million to help the contras?

[Noriega] The war strategy includes both action and deterrence. We believe the United States, which is a mature country and represents the center of power on the continent, is currently in the phase of deterrence.

[Question] Do you think it will go into action?

[Noriega] It depends on them.

[Question] General, it is said that your friend, General Galvin, the head of the U.S. Southern Command, and other people in the Pentagon are upset because Fidel Castro came out in your defense during a recent interview.

[Noriega] This is the first time I have heard that! Galvin has never mentioned that to me. On the contrary, I heard they were very pleased with the interview.

[Question] Why?

[Noriega] Because they saw a composed Fidel.

[Question] During that interview, Fidel Castro said that the charges against you published in THE NEW YORK TIMES were part of a premeditated campaign. He said this campaign had been proposed by a member of the U.S. Security Council and was endorsed by the White House, the CIA, and the State Department, although the Pentagon was initially opposed to it. What do you say?

[Noriega] I have not talked to Fidel Castro. I do not know the basis for his judgement. He has his own view, and his sources of information are not the same as mine. Thus far, we have been assured that that is not happening.

[Question] However, it is said the United States would like to have someone who is more manageable than you as head of the National Guard [name as published].

[Noriega] I will give my vote of confidence to the good judgement of the United States concerning professionalism.

[Question] For example, in the event of a U.S. invasion in Nicaragua, would you be opposed to U.S. planes taking off from bases in Panama, overflying Panama's air space?

[Noriega] The planes would not necessarily have to take off from Panama. They could do so from Honduras, or even without knowledge. Furthermore, the geopolitical conflict is over there, not in Panama. Panama's opinion is irrelevant.

[Question] It seems as though you do not want to fight with Reagan!

[Noriega] I do not see why I should fight with Reagan or with anyone. There is no reason for Reagan to fight with me, either. He has too many foes to come and fight with Manuel Antonio Noriega. He can put on his gloves to fight with someone else. I am not his enemy.

[Question] General, Camilo Gozaine, who is a member of the Panamanian National Assembly [president of the Legislative Assembly] has announced your presidential candidacy. Are you going to be Panama's president?

[Noriega] I am a military man! I heard someone say that just as the United States has its Jesse Helms, Panama has its Gozaine...

[Question] General Parades was also a military man, and nonetheless he ran for president...

[Noriega] Well, that's him. However, I am an active military man, who has many activities...

[Question] Are you busy with political activities, General?

[Noriega] I am a politician within the military discipline.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS: 'NO RUSH' TO NAME MANAGUA ENVOY

PA281800 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Aug 86 p 1-A

[Text] According to Costa Rican President Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, there is no rush to appoint the head of the diplomatic mission in Managua. LA NACION asked the president who will replace Oscar Castro Vega, who resigned on 8 May when the previous administration ended. The answer was simple: "There is no rush." At first Alvar Antillo had been appointed, but he did not accept. Later, Nicaragua accused the Costa Rican Government at the International Court of Justice at The Hague of permitting activities in Costa Rican territory by rebels who oppose the Nicaraguan Government. According to government sources, the accusation was considered a "stab" in the country's back, because everything at that time seemed to indicate that the relationship between the two countries was returning to normal. Moreover, yesterday's official GAZETTE announced the appointment of Moises Valitutti as minister counsellor and the dismissal of Managua Consul General Carmen Rojas, who had held that post. In addition, Misael Diaz, Marco Badilla, Edwin Perez, and Jorge Arturo Monge were also dismissed from that diplomatic mission.

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA Y DAMAS: MEETING IN MEXICO 'POSITIVE'

PA281530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, today described as "positive" the preparatory meeting that took place last week in Mexico between the government and the guerrillas to disucss a third round of dialogue in El Salvador on 19 September. He maintained that although the negotiations are being carried out within the framework of the Constitution, it "must be amended" if need be, because "law was made for man, not man for the law."

In statements to the local media, Rivera y Damas said that "a problem as profound as the war cannot be resolved in one meeting, but preparatory meetings are very positive." Delegations from the government, the FMLN, and the FDR agreed in Mexico to carry out a third round of dialogue in Sesori, 153 km east of San Salvador, San Miguel Department.

Rivera y Damas, the mediator in the dialogue, said that "we can only promote meetings, discussions, and some actions." He added that "there will be other meetings prior to the Sesori meeting" during the first half of September, but "we still have to confirm the venue and date."

The archbishop said that the meeting in Mexico was characterized by "openness, flexibility, and a desire to prevent the failure of the initiative -- although, as is natural, occasionally there were opposing positions." The prelate said that President Duarte has no other option than to act in keeping with the Constitution; however, "he is obliged to promote peace within that framework."

He said: "I believe that should it become necessary to amend the Constitution during the dialogue process, then it must be done." He said that statements made last Sunday in this regard by Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, were misinterpreted.

Rivera y Damas added: We all think that the Constitution is a fundamental law, that any changes to it are subjected to rules. Rosas respects those rules, but he is defending an evangelical principle which states that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath; law was made for man, not man for the law.

Meanwhile, the government and the guerrillas have reaffirmed their trust in Rivera y Damas' role as mediator in the dialogue process.

GUERRILLAS SEIZE CHINAMECA-LOLOTIQUE ROAD

PA272138 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] We now bring you a report on the national transportation stoppage ordered by the FMLN General Command. The stoppage is being carried out successfuly. On the night of 25 August an FMLN guerrilla unit and a clandestine guerrilla unit seized control of a stretch of the highway running from Chinameca to Lolotique, in fulfillment of the national transportation strike. The units set up 2 barricades and blew up 10 power pylons. The enemy did not make an appearance during these actions.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO, PAIZ EXPLAIN EXPORT-IMPORT MEASURES

PA262241 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Important private sector representatives today rejected the government's decision to establish strict state interventionist measures on Guatemalan foreign trade. The measures were opposed by the Guatemalan Export Chamber [Camara Guatemalteca de Exportacion] and the Corporation of Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture, Industries, and Financial Organizations, CACIF. These measures seek to completely control foreign trade and collect taxes for the government. In order to enforce these measures, the Swiss enterprise General Supervision Society [Sociedad General de Vigilancia], SGS, has been hired. This organization will supervise exports and imports. [passage omitted]

Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo has explained the purpose of the measures to be applied to foreign trade.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] The funds to return to Guatemala from exports, research, and control are under supervision. No nationalization has been considered.

[Reporter] Would this increase the bureaucracy related to export and import of Guatemalan products?

[Cerezo] No, because we have hired an organization not at all related to the government. It is an independent concern, famous for its control ability and its experience in this field. The idea is that the proceeds of our sales abroad return to the country and pay the corresponding taxes. This is a very simple matter. We would only have to apply the law.

[Reporter] Are there any Guatemalan enterprises able to do this?

[Cerezo] Unfortunately, no. This foreign concern establishes mechanisms and procedures, but it is the state which applies standards and sets forth final controls.

[Reporter] Mr President, have any provisions been made to prevent contraband or tax evasion?

[Cerezo] Well, we are trying to establish control procedures at customs checkposts to attack corruption. SGS will control product invoicing abroad precisely to prevent tax evasions and so that the state can receive the proper taxes to be used for the good of the people.

[Reporter] Would these measures become an obstacle to the export of national products?

[Cerezo] Such measures have not hampered trade anywhere in the world. If people abide by the law, they do not have to fear the presence of an enterprise that will control invoices. Only those who have billed their products at prices above or below accepted prices need fear this type of enterprise. Those who do things correctly can remain calm. [end recording]

Guatemalan Finance Minister Rodolfo Paiz Andrade has said that the measures that have been announced should be seen as something that will permit free competition among exporters.

[Begin recording] [Paiz] The participation of this enterprise should be regarded as support for legal, loyal competition. In other words, those who export or import legally would have reason to be glad that there are now more efficient mechanisms to control product invoicing at prices over or under accepted values. We have hired this Swiss concern because we cannot do it ourselves internationally. Control is required, not only at Guatemalan customs or ports, but also at the ports of entry or departure for the products abroad. It is not exactly that we Guatemalans cannot do it, because I feel we can do whatever we set out to do. Yet, if there is an enterprise that is already organized and has offices in the ports of about 130 or 140 countries, it is best to use its services to check the prices, quantity, and quality of the products exported and imported. The SGS has not been hired to hamper exports and imports. We are committed to running an honest government. Past governments may have permitted the export or import of articles without applying law, but this government will not permit it. This firm will help us abide by the law. [end recording]

HONDURAS

LABOR CONFLICT ENDS; AGREEMENTS REACHED

PA280449 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Following the achievement of an agreement, which was signed after long hours of negotiations by representatives of the Workers Union of the National Agrarian Institute, Sitraina, the United Federation of the Honduran Workers, FUTH, and Mario Espinal, the director of the National Agrarian Institution, INA, the labor conflict has definitely been resolved. [passage omitted]

INA Executive Director Espinal made statements to HRN La Voz de Honduras after the agreement was signed. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Espinal] Yes, even during the meeting we had with the president, who proved [words indistinct] the availability [word indistinct] of the directorate, and to develop the most suitable reorganization structure. During the negotiations and the signing of the agreement, they told us that they will advise their personnel to follow the positions taken by the INA Executive Directorate.

[Reporter] Engineer Espinal, what agreements have you made with the union members?

[Espinal] Well, specifically, the direction of the INA administration by the Executive Directorate was recognized. In addition, they agreed that the implementation of the restructuring plan will come under my direction. Those who are dismissed will receive compensation in accordance with the clause established during the collective bargaining and those who participated in the movement will be respected. Finally, we agreed to maintain cordial, lawful relations.

[Reporter] Will labor unions be respected, Engineer Espinal?

[Espinal] Of course, the agreement established that. In addition, I want to tell you that [words indistinct] the [word indistinct] attended the negotiations and was pleased with the solution of the conflict.

[Reporter] Thus, no mine union leader has been dismissed?

[Espinal] No, definitely not. On 22 August we agreed to reincorporate them in their jobs, and we think that that measure contributed to the agreement reached today. [end recording] [passage omitted]

EX-ARMED FORCES CHIEF RESIGNS MILITARY

PA281515 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Report by Radio San Pedro reporter Tomas Arturo Che Medina]

[Text] Military sources have reported that General Walter Lopez Reyes, former Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, was been discharged from the military. Lopez Reyes was Armed Forces commander in chief from April 1984 to February 1986. He had replaced General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who was unable to complete his 5-year term and now lives in Miami. Lopez Reyes was also unable to complete the 5-year term, which had begun in January 1982 with Alvarez Martinez and will expire in 1987.

In February 1986 Lopez Reyes was forced to step down and depart for the United States while a successor was named in Honduras. Upon his return after a 15-day absence, Gen Lopez Reyes announced that he had applied for retirement from the Armed Forces; this finally became effective last week.

Lopez Reyes was one of the Honduran Air Force officers who played an outstanding role during the war with El Salvador in July 1969.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA IN BELGRADE, VIEWS NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PA280052 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaragua has officially submitted its candidacy to organize the Ninth Nonaligned Summit, President Daniel Ortega has said in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Ortega added that if the summit is held in Managua, the Nonaligned Movement will be promoted in Latin America and the world. The unity of the movement, he said, must be reinforced, and in this point we agree with the Yugoslav leaders. President Ortega also described relations with Yugoslavia as friendly and said that the dialogue between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua will have special significance because it is being held on the eve of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. Both Yugoslavia and Nicaragua have agreed to defend the movement through the affirmation of its authentic principles, Commander Oretega said. He also accused the United States of implementing a systematic policy of aggression against Nicaragua, imposing an economic blockade, rejecting the decisions of international courts, and sending advisers to the Somozists.

A report from Belgrade indicates that President Ortega said that the U.S. Congress' decision to approve the funds for the mercenary bands shows the U.S. desire to crush the Nicaraguan revolution. The Nicaraguan president said that the current U.S. interventionist policy against Nicaragua is similar to that carried out against other sovereign countries before the shameful Vietnam war. Daniel Ortega condemned the U.S. policy of economic boycott against Nicaragua, and he indicated that as a result of that policy there is a difficult economic situation in the country.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA NOTES STRONG MILITARY DEFENSE

PA280432 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Gabriela Selser]

[Text] Army General Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister, reiterated his confidence yesterday in the efforts that Nicaragua will make at the nonaligned meeting to promote detente in the Central American region and thus remove the threat of a U.S. intervention. During a ceremony to grant promotions and make changes in the EPS military hierarchy, he said: "But this confidence must be based on the military organization and on the general organization of our people in national defense tasks."

He noted that this political-diplomatic effort, which began today with the tour of President Daniel Ortega of various countries, must be "supported by a greater fulfillment of all the missions demanded by the revolution," in order to avoid a war of major proportions in Central America.

The defense minister spoke at the military ceremony after promoting Colonel Joaquin Cuadra to major general and granting the rank of colonel to Brigade Commanders Hugo Torres, Julio Ramos, and Leopoldo Rivas, in line with the new list of equivalent ranks.

He said that despite 7 years of bloody struggle against the U.S. agression, the strengthening of the military institution in Nicaragua -- the EPS and the Interior Ministry -- has not stopped and therefore the great strategic victory lies in the irreversible process of defeat now being experienced by the counterrevolutionary forces.

He recalled that the proposal on the revolution's military doctrine, approved by the government and the FSLN National Directorate in August 1985, is the result of the development of the people's fighting forces which, in the 1979 triumph, amounted only to a rebel army with approximately 9,000 or 8,000 rifles.

"We had a general idea about defense, but not a higher sense of the military art," he added, noting that by 1985, after 6 years of the popular struggle, a military doctrine based on a massive organization around the basic defense forces had emerged.

Ortega said that Nicaragua will continue its efforts to build a modern and disciplined Army with a solid and coherent structure to face any type of aggression.

"We are no longer the fistful of men who began the Sandinist struggle 25 years ago. We are no longer the army of fighters who waged the liberation war in 1979. We are a revolutionary Army with more skill and more organized men than General Augusto Cesar Sandino had in the thirties," he added.

The leader explained that although the revolution has been changing the country's economic-social situation, "we are still very far from achieving the changes our people want." Our people, he noted, have made it a priority to defend this process with weapons in their hands to guarantee a better future.

He said that despite the siege laid against Nicaragua, the people have confidence in the present and the future and that although a greater sacrifices will be made and to be free even more blood than was shed in the past century will be shed, "thousands of invaders will bite the dust of defeat here just as they did in the Sandino era."

He reiterated that Nicaragua seeks civilized relations with the United States and the avoidance of any kind of confrontation or bloodshed of foreign solders in this country. However, he warned, "we are ready to fight those who disrespect us."

What else can we do except to get ready to face a possible U.S. military intervention, Ortega asked, warning that if Nicaragua's efforts to avoid the war fail, "there will be no other path than that of a consistent struggle. This struggle will be headed by our generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers with their willingness to fight for peace with the weapons in their hands."

FSLN TO DISPLAY ALL WEAPONS 8 NOVEMBER

PA281616 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0150 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Managua, 27 Aug (REUTER) -- The ruling FSLN announced tonight that Nicaragua will publicly display all its weapons on 9 November, During its largest and most historical celebration. Speaking to thousands of university students, Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly, was applauded enthusiastically when he announced the rally and large military parade.

For the first time the people will be shown all the weapons available to defend the revolution, he said. Simultaneously, there will be a rally at the country's largest square in Managua, he added.

"It will be a challenge for the Sandinist organizers in Managua, because only people in the capital will participate; not a single bus will be used to bring people from the other provinces. This will demonstrate the FSLN's real strength in Managua," he stressed.

It will be a multipurpose celebration: the 25th anniversary of the FSLN's founding; the 10th anniversary of the combat death of its main founder, Commander Carlos Fonseca; and the 50th anniversary of Fonseca's birthday. "It will be such a solemn act that there will be guests from all political parties with which the FSLN maintains relations. The invitations are being handed out by Commander Bayardo Arce's delegation at the German Social Democratic Party meeting and during his European tour, as well as by President Ortega's delegation during his trip to Harare," he said.

Nunez also said that "the workers and peasants are complying with their duties by increasing production." What we must do now is prevent the bureaucrats from wasting the citizens' time with bureaucratic restraints and have them treat the public more pleasantly.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CRASH OF C-47

PA290103 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry in Managua on 28 August]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. At 1000 today a Sandinist Air Force plane, a 1945 U.S. -made C-47, crashed during a routine flight in the sector of Mina Rosita, 17 km east of Siuna.

2. The Sandinist Peoples Army General Command has appointed a technical commission to investigate the cause of the regrettable accident.

3. Companeros Lieutenant Nelson Chacon Rivas and Lieutenant Nelson Machado Rosales, pilot and co-pilot respectively, were killed in the accident.

FOREIGN NEWSMEN CLAIM HARASSMENT BY GOVERNMENT

PA261543 San Jose NICARAGUA HOY in Spanish, Issue No 72, 23 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Managua -- The Association of Foreign Correspondents in Managua [Asociacion de Corresponsales Estranjeros en Managua] has reported that Sandinist military personnel in the Atlantic area have confiscated photographic material from foreign correspondents and have arbitrarily arrested them.

The foreign correspondents in Managua issued a communique on 14 August reporting that "in the past few months correspondents have encountered increasing problems in their news coverage of the Atlantic area. We now find it almost impossible to conduct our professional duties as foreign correspondents in Nicaragua."

The press communique notes further: "Some correspondents have even been arrested, although they were invited by the Sandinist government or its representatives in the area."

According to the communique: "Foreign correspondents should be alert and careful when they go to the Atlantic coast."

A source close to the foreign correspondents' group, who asked not to be identified, said that the Sandinist government arrested newsman Scott Wallace of NEWSWEEK and Jose Saldivar of JORNADA as part of the "systematic restrictions imposed on foreign correspondents."

The source added that the newsmen were held for 2 days in Puerto Cabezas until they were released through the efforts of the newsmen's association which, however, could not prevent the confiscation of film and video cassettes taken in the Rio Coco area.

According to the source, colleagues Wallace and Saldivar were arrested 2 months ago. The incident, however, was not revealed until last week, after long deliberations among members of the newsmen's association.

Many of the approximately 60 foreign correspondents registered in Managua concurred that "our situation has worsened since the Sandinist government decided to close the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA indefinitely."

Among the international newsmen in Managua, there are several nationalities from the press, radio, and television. Most of them are from the United States.

Prior to this charge, two U.S. newsmen were deported after being questioned for almost 9 hours in the secret cells of the State Security corps.

BRIEFS

EEC DONATION -- (Joseph Blugnar), the FRG ambassador to Nicaragua, has stated that the EEC will continue to support rural development projects in Nicaragua. He made this statement after delivering an important donation of machinery, farm equipment, and supplies for producers to Deputy Minister Alonso Porras. The donation involved 30 tractors, 10 trucks, 14 transportation vehicles, 600 pesticide sprayers, 3,200 farm supplies, 4 units for use in mechanical shops, 250 toolboxes, 300 radios, and 60 tape recorders. This donation will be used in two rural projects, one of the agrarian reform and the other in the basic grains production area. This donation is part of the $27-million EEC credit. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1759 GMT 22 Aug 86 PA]

NONALIGNED EXPERTS HOLD MEETING IN HARARE

Condemn U.S. Terrorism

PA271810 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Experts of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit countries met today in Harare, Zimbabwe. They condemned the policy of state terrorism conducted by the U.S. Government. Representatives of Iran, Syria, and Libya reported the various forms of U.S. interference in member-countries of the movement, such as Nicaragua and Libya.

In its afternoon session, the participants decided to recommend to the foreign ministers' meeting the participation of the Liberation Movement of New Caledonia as an observer. Australia, Mongolia, Greece, the British Commonwealth, and the regional organizations SELA and Economic Commission of West Africa were approved as guests.

In its morning session, the meeting of experts approved the draft agenda for the Eight Nonaligned Summit to begin on 1 September.

Choose Vice Presidents

PA281434 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The participants at the meeting of experts of the Nonaligned Movement have chosen Nicaragua, Cuba, Peru, and Guyana, to hold the office of vice president during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. The delegates approved the draft agenda and issued a separate document with all the proposals and possible additions which will be analyzed at the meeting of foreign ministers.

The experts also studied the draft statement on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. This statement will be read during a solemn opening ceremony on 1 September. Before the meeting ends, the high-ranking officials will have to choose the president of the political commission, as well as the group of African vice presidents.

MALMIERCA TO ADDRESS UN MEETING ON NAMIBIA

FL282146 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2033 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will attend the UN General Assembly special session on Namibia which will be held in September. According to reports, in addition to Malmierca, 16 other foreign ministers are included in the list of speakers at the UN-sponsored meeting. It was also reported that over 100 countries have announced their participation in this session aimed at reactivating international efforts for Namibia to obtain its independence.

For the last 20 years, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], Namibia has been waging a struggle to free itself from South Africa's illegal occupation.

POLITBURO MEMBER MEETS PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL

FL280249 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0213 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. The two leaders exchanged opinions on the political and social situation of Latin America and Western Europe.

Rodriguez gave a detailed report on the foreign debt, oil and basic product problems confronting Latin America.

Cunhal referred to his party's policy and reiterated the fraternal relations that exist between the Communist Parties of Cuba and Portugal.

JOSE RAMON FERNANDEZ MEETS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

FL290104 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Jozef Marjai, Deputy Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Cochairman of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, has arrived in Cuba.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, who presides over the Cuban delegation, has met with the Hungarian delegation and held conversations analyzing the state of bilateral cooperation.

The Hungarian visitors will be in the capital until next Saturday.

PENALVER URGES WORKERS TO DISCUSS PARTY PROGRAM

FL280145 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Rene Penalver, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and second secretary of the CTC [central organization of cuban trade unions] National Committee, has reported that all work centers in the country will begin discussing the fifth and sixth parts of the party program. During a press conference in Havana, Penalver added:

[Begin recording] The content of the fifth and sixth parts of the party program will be discussed between 1 and 20 September and are of primary importance.

We propose that approximately 2.5 million workers attend the discussion of this final section of the party program. [end recording] [passage omitted]

DISSIDENT WRITER SEEKS ASYLUM IN FRENCH EMBASSY

PA290418 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Havana, 28 Aug (AFP) -- Ricardo Boffil, Cuban dissident writer and philosophy professor, has been at the French Embassy in Havana for the past 48 hours, it was learned tonight from well-informed sources. A diplomat from the French Embassy consulted by AFP would neither deny nor confirm the information.

Ricardo Boffil has been living in a situation of limited freedom in Havana since 8 August 1985; he had been denied permission to leave the country.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER CONTRADICTS ALLEYNE ON RSS

FL281804 Bridgetown CANA in English 1623 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 28, CANA -- Barbados today described as inaccurate a statement by Dominica's Attorney General Brian Alleyne that the island had agreed to participate fully in the Regional Security System (RSS).

Prime Minister Errol Barrow, in a statement issued to CANA through his press secretary, Don Norville, termed Alleynes Declaration inaccurate and said there have been no conversations between Bridgetown and Roseau on the subject.

...Mr. Barrow said today he had had no discussion with Mr. Alleyne or anyone else in Dominica on the Regional Security System, said the statement. The statement added that the question of the RSS was discussed with the government of St Vincent and the Grenadines. The two governments decided not to support the treaty, but allow the Memorandum of Understanding to remain with such reservations as had been expressed before, the statement concluded.

Alleyne told a Carribbean youth conference in Dominica on Tuesday that Barbados had confirmed the country's full participation in the system.

Barrow has frequently criticised what he considers as foreign efforts to militarise the region through the RSS. A formal treaty to govern the four-year-old RSS has been proposed. Following is the text of the statement from the Office of the Press Secretary of the Prime Minister:

Barbados Prime Minister Mr. Errol Barrow today described as inaccurate a statement allegedly made by Dominica's Attorney General, Mr. Brian Alleyne, regarding Barbados' position on the Regional Security System.

A CANA report from Dominica last Wednesday stated that Mr. Alleyne had told delegates at the Fourth Caribbean Youth Conference, being held there, that Mr. Barrow had confirmed his country's file participation in the system.

But Mr. Barrow said today he had had no discussion with Mr. Alleyne or anyone else in Dominica on the Regional Security System. He said, however, that the Government of Barbados had discussions with the government of St Vincent and the Grenadines and the two governments decided not to support the treaty but to allow the Memorandum of Understanding to remain with such reservations as had been expresed before.

(end of text).

GRENADA

DEMOCRATIC LABOUR CONGRESS PARTY CREATED

FL280053 Bridgetown CANA in English 2307 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 27, CANA -- Grenadians are launching another political party -- the Democratic Labour Congress (DLC) Friday.

There has been no official announcement of the party's hierarchy, but informed sources said the leader is ex-Junior Education Minister Kenny Lalsingh. Lalsingh resigned from the ruling New National Party (NNP) earlier in the year after being accused of misappropriation of government cement. DLC members, said the sources, include WInston Whyte, the leader of a number of defunct political parties, and Neville Rennie, an unsuccessful candidate for the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) in the 1984 general elections. In a statement issued today, the party was said to comprise like-minded Grenadians who intend to loosen the millstone that hung for decades and still hangs around the necks of Grenadians.

JAMAICA

MANLEY CALLS FOR RESIGNATION OF SEAGA GOVERNMENT

FL280014 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 27 Aug 86

[By Paget de Fritas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 27, CANA -- Opposition Party leader, Michael Manley, today demanded the resignation of the Edward Seaga government.

He made the call in the wake of what he said was the government's abandonment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme which was the centre-piece of its economic strategy during its campaign for power in 1980.

I call on the government to resign now and come to the people with what has happened and let them decide on what our future should be, Manley told journalists.

Manley, whose Peoples National Party (PNP), swept last month's municipal elections here, said that the IMF issue was only one factor which by itself would be grounds for a self respecting government to call a national poll.

He referred to the municipal election which the PNP turned into a confidence vote on the government, as well as last week's announced collapse of a large government/Israeli-owned high-tech farm for which no accounts have been published. The PNP leader stressed that the IMF issue was particularly critical.

Central Bank and government officials here have remained mum on the deep problems between Jamaica and the IMF, but reports from Washington say that the island has fallen behind by U.S.70 million dollars to the fund, making it virtually impossible for the island to reschedule debts and receive further support from external creditors. [passage omitted]

Claiming that the PNP had independent verification of the impasse, Manley said that now that the programme had failed, the government wanted to default in secrecy. It is a total betrayal of your obligation to the Jamaican people, he declared. With the government default, he said, the situation had moved from the arena of principle of the level of crisis. Manley said there was no basis for the PNP to join with the government to deal with the IMF on the broad national front. The government has run an arrogant and autocratic show, he charged.

DEMONSTRATION HELD AGAINST NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT

FL282334 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] A large number of demonstrators yesterday morning presented a petition to the Dutch Embassy here in which they called on the Dutch Government to immediately end its support for terrorists who are operating in Suriname.

The Dutch Government was also advised to call back the mercenaries. The demonstrators further demanded that Dutch Government end all interference in the internal affairs of Suriname and that accomplices who live in Holland must be arrested forthwith.

In a delcaration, which the demonstrators presented to the government and national assembly, they requested that the Dutch Government be condemned internationally.

Bouterse Speaks to Protesters

FL282245 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The relation between Holland and Suriname has to be evaluated. This was made known yesterday by government leader Desi Bouterse when he addressed demonstrators at the Monument of the Revolution. The demonstrators were protesting the involvement of the Dutch Government in the internal affairs of Suriname. Bouterse noted that the Dutch Government did not arrest Dutch nationals although these people were found to be preparing actions against Suriname on Dutch territory.

Speaking yesterday at the Monument of the Revolution, government leader Desi Bouterse expressed appreciation with the United States of North America for arresting 14 mercenaries who were on their way to Suriname to overthrow the government.

The commander told demonstrators that Holland is the mouthpiece of the Brunswijk gang because video tapes with Brunswijk and his gang were being reproduced on Dutch television. Bouterse called on the people to exercise some patience with regard to the Brunswijk affair. He said that Brunswijk is only a bank robber who is being used by other people. He explained that the Brunswijk gang is supported by the Dutch Information Service and that their actions are aimed at creating disunity among the people of Suriname.